WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A medical display, comprising:

a display device of a matrix type having a resolution of 100 to 300 ppi to display a medical image; and

at least one anti-reflection layer on a side of a front surface of said display device, wherein

said anti-reflection layer has an average specular reflectivity of 0.5% or less at an incident angle of 5° in a wavelength range of 450 to 650 nm,

said anti-reflection layer receives light from a CIE standard light source D65 at an incident angle of 5° in a wavelength range of 380 to 780 nm to reflect the light as regular reflection light whose color falls within a range of $-7 \leq a^* \leq 7$ and $-10 \leq b^* \leq 10$ in terms of a* and b* values of CIE 1976 L*a*b* color space, and

said anti-reflection layer is placed on a surface whose flatness is defined by an arithmetic average height Ra and a maximum height Rz according to JIS B 0601-2001, with Ra set at 0.02 μm or less and Rz set at 0.04 μm or less.

2. The medical display according to claim 1, wherein said anti-reflection layer in a form of an anti-reflection

film is formed on a support.

3. The medical display according to claim 2, wherein said anti-reflection film is spread over said front surface of the display device.

4. The medical display according to claim 2,

wherein a protective panel is attached to said front surface of the display device in a manner that puts a distance between said protective panel and said front surface of the display device to avoid contact, and

wherein one of said anti-reflection film and said anti-reflection layer is placed on each side of said protective panel.

5. The medical display according to claim 2,

wherein said anti-reflection film has a transparent support having a refractive index of n_B, a hard coat layer having a refractive index of n_H and being placed on the transparent support, and the anti-reflection layer being placed on the hard coat layer,

wherein said anti-reflection layer practically has three sub-layers of different refractive indexes, with an intermediate refractive sub-layer being closest to said

transparent support and having a refractive index of n1, a high refractive sub-layer following said intermediate refractive sub-layer and having a refractive index of n2, and a low refractive sub-layer being farthest to said transparent support and having a refractive index of n3,

wherein the refractive indexes of said three sub-layers satisfy the following relations,

$n3 < n_B,\ n_H < n1 < n2$

wherein, at a design wavelength λ (500 nm), said intermediate refractive sub-layer, said high refractive sub-layer, and said low refractive sub-layer satisfy the following expressions (I), (II), and (III), respectively.

$$\lambda/4 \times 0.80 < n1 \times d1 < \lambda/4 \times 1.00 \quad \text{(I)}$$

$$\lambda/2 \times 0.75 < n2 \times d2 < \lambda/2 \times 0.95 \quad \text{(II)}$$

$$\lambda/4 \times 0.95 < n3 \times d3 < \lambda/4 \times 1.05 \quad \text{(III)}$$

(where d1 represents a thickness (nm) of the intermediate refractive sub-layer, d2 represents a thickness (nm) of the high refractive sub-layer, and d3 represents a thickness (nm) of the low refractive sub-layer.)

6. The medical display according to claim 1, wherein said anti-reflection layer is provided on said front surface of the display device.

7. The medical display according to claim 1, wherein said anti-reflection layer has such characteristics that the a* value and the b* value fulfill $0 \leq a^* \leq 5$ and $-7 \leq b^* \leq 0$, respectively, and that the average specular reflectivity is 0.3% or less at the incident angle of 5° in the wavelength range of 450 nm to 650 nm.

8. The medical display according to claim 1, wherein a size of a display screen on said front surface of the display device is 18" to 23".

9. The medical display according to claim 1, wherein said display device is a monochrome display device.

10. The medical display according to claim 1, wherein a plane radiographic image obtained by CR (computed radiography) or using a flat panel sensor is displayed at a resolution of 100 to 180 ppi.

11. The medical display according to claim 1, wherein a mammographic image obtained by CR (computed radiography) or using a flat panel sensor is displayed at a resolution of 180 to 300 ppi.

12. A medical display system, comprising:

a medical display displaying a medical image; and

a luminance meter measuring luminance,

wherein said medical display, comprising:

a display device of a matrix type having a resolution of 100 to 300 ppi; and

at least one anti-reflection layer on a side of a front surface of said display device,

wherein said anti-reflection layer has an average specular reflectivity of 0.5% or less at an incident angle of 5° in a wavelength range of 450 to 650 nm,

said anti-reflection layer receives light from a CIE standard light source D65 at an incident angle of 5° in a wavelength range of 380 to 780 nm to reflect the light as regular reflection light whose color falls within a range of $-7 \leq a^* \leq 7$ and $-10 \leq b^* \leq 10$ in terms of a* and b* values of CIE 1976 L*a*b* color space, and

said anti-reflection layer is placed on a surface whose flatness is defined by an arithmetic average height Ra and a maximum height Rz according to JIS B 0601-2001, with Ra set at 0.02 μm or less and Rz set at 0.04 μm or less, and

wherein said medical display system has a function of measuring surface reflection luminance when a power is

turned off and display luminance when the power is turned on with said luminance meter, a function of judging measurement data and displaying judgment results, a function of saving the measurement data and the judgment results, and a function of correcting gradation based on the measurement data.

13. The medical display system according to claim 12, wherein said luminance meter is connected online and has a function of measuring the luminance in sync with display of a luminance measurement test pattern on a display screen of said display device.